

# ORG

Those profounder regions they explore,  
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of ore. *Garth.*

2. Metal. The liquid ore he drain'd  
First his own tools; then what might else be wrought,  
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*

O'REWOOD. } n. f. A weed either growing upon the rocks un-  
O'REWOOD. } der high water mark, or broken from the bot-  
tom of the sea by rough weather, and cast upon the next  
by the wind and flood. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

O'REAL. n. f. Lees of wine. *Ainsf.*

O'RGAN. n. f. [organe, Fr. *ὄργανον*.] Natural instrument; as the tongue is the organ of speech,  
the lungs of respiration.  
When he shall hear she died upon his words,  
The ever lovely organ of her life  
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,  
Than when the liv'd indeed. *Shakespeare.*  
For a mean and organ, by which this operative virtue  
might be continued, God appointed the light to be united,  
and gave it also motion and heat. *Raleigh.*  
The aptness of birds is not so much in the conformity of  
the organs of speech, as in their attention. *Bacon.*  
Wit and will  
Can judge and chuse, without the body's aid;  
Tho' on such objects they are working still,  
As thro' the body's organs are convey'd. *Davies.*

2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind  
and of stops, touched by the hand. [Orgue, Fr.]  
A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of  
fingers playing upon all the organ pipes in the world, and  
making every one found a particular note. *Keil.*  
While in more lengthen'd notes and flow,  
The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow. *Pope.*

ORGANICAL. } adj. [organique, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.]  
ORGANICK. } Confisting of various parts co-operating with each other.  
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes  
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;  
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be  
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*  
He with serpent tongue  
Organick, or impulse of vocal air,  
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milt. P. Lost.*  
The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they  
live and move and are vitally informed by the soul, is the  
workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent be-  
ing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a  
certain end.  
Read with them those organick arts which enable men to  
discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly, and according  
to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

3. Respecting organs.  
She could not produce a monster of any thing that hath  
more vital and organical parts than a rock of marble. *Ray.*  
They who want the sense of discipline, or hearing, are  
also by consequence deprived of speech, not by any imme-  
diate, organical indisposition, but for want of discipline.  
*Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ORGANICALLY. adv. [from organical.] By means of organs  
or instruments; by organical disposition of parts.  
All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that  
is, grow organically from proper feeds, as well as plants.  
*Locke on Nat. Philosophy.*

ORGANICALNESS. n. f. [from organical.] State of being or-  
ganical.

ORGANISM. n. f. [from organ.] Organical structure.  
How admirable is the natural structure or organism of bo-  
dies. *Grew's Ceph. b. i. c. 4.*

ORGANIST. n. f. [organiste, Fr. from organ.] One who plays  
on the organ.  
He is an organist, and serves that office in a publick choir.  
*Boyle on Colours.*

ORGANIZATION. n. f. [from organize.] Construction in which  
the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.  
Every man's senses differ as much from others in their figure,  
colour, site, and infinite other peculiarities in the organiza-  
tion, as any one man's can from itself, through divers acci-  
dental variations. *Glanv. Sceps. c. xxv.*  
That being then one plant, which has such an organiza-  
tion of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one com-  
mon life, it continues to be the same plant, though that life  
be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like con-  
tinued organization. *Locke.*

TO ORGANIZE. v. a. [organiser, Fr. from organ.] To con-  
struct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form  
organically.  
As the soul doth organize the body, and give unto every  
member thereof that substance, quantity, and shape, which

# ORI

nature seeth most expedient, so the inward grace of sacra-  
ments may teach what serveth best for their outward form.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 58.*

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the fit and  
obsequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to organize  
and fashion that disposed matter according to the exigencies  
of its own nature. *Boyle.*  
Those nobler faculties in the mind, matter organized could  
never produce. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The identity of the same man consists in a participation  
of the same continued life, by constantly fleeting particles in  
succession vitally united to the same organized body. *Locke.*

ORGANLOFT. n. f. [organ and loft.] The loft where the or-  
gans stand.  
Five young ladies of no small fame for their great seve-  
rity of manners, would go no where with their lovers but to  
an organloft in a church, where they had a cold treat and  
some few opera songs. *Tatler, No. 61.*

ORGANPIPE. n. f. [organ and pipe.] The pipe of a musical  
organ.  
The thunder,  
That deep and dreadful organpipe pronounc'd  
The name of Prosper. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

O'RGANY. n. f. [organum, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsf.*

O'RGASM. n. f. [orgasme, Fr. *ὄργασμος*.] Sudden vehemence.  
By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the  
auditory nerves, the organs of the spirits should be allayed,  
and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

O'RGES. n. f. A sea-fish, called likewise organling. Both seem  
a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Or-  
keny coast. *Ainsf.*

O'RGILLOUS. adj. [orgueilleux, French.] Proud; haughty.  
From idles of Greece  
The princes orgilious, their high blood chafed,  
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships. *Shakespeare.*

O'RGIES. n. f. [orgies, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus;  
frantick revels.  
These are nights  
Solemn to the shining rites,  
Of the fairy prince and knights,  
While the moon their orgies lights. *Ben. Johnson.*  
She feign'd nocturnal orgies; left my bed,  
And mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led. *Dryd.*

O'RICHALCH. n. f. [orichalcum, Lat.] Brass.  
Not Bilbo steel, nor brags from Corinth fet,  
Nor costly orichalch from strange Phoenice,  
But such as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,  
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard. *Spenser.*

O'RIENT. adj. [orientis, Latin.]  
1. Rising as the sun.  
Moon that now meet'st the orient sun, now fly'st  
With the fix'd stars. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
When fair morn orient in heav'n appear'd. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.  
3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.  
The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,  
Shall come again transform'd to orient pearl;  
Advantaging their loan with interest,  
Ofentimes double gain of happiness. *Shakespeare.*  
There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats,  
whose property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a  
bright and orient thing. *Abbot on the World.*  
We have spoken of the cause of orient colours in birds;  
which is by the fineness of the frainer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Morning light  
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws  
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*  
In thick shelter of black shades imbrow'd,  
He offers to each weary traveller  
His orient liquor in a crystal glass,  
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton.*  
The chiefs about their necks the futecheons wore,  
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

O'RIENT. n. f. [orient, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun  
first appears.

O'RIENTAL. adj. [oriental, French.] Eastern; placed in  
the east; proceeding from the east.  
Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to  
Pequin upon the oriental seas, as far as to the borders of the  
east Tartary. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive  
the bodies of this situation to receive some appropriate in-  
fluence from the sun's ascendent, and oriental radiations.  
*Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vi.*

O'RIENTAL. n. f. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the  
world.  
They have been of that great use to following ages, as to  
be imitated by the Arabians and other orientals. *Grew.*

O'RIENTALISM. n. f. [from oriental.] An idiom of the eastern  
languages; an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALITY.

# ORI

O'RIENTALITY. n. f. [from oriental.] State of being oriental.  
His revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy  
peculiar from its orientality, but equally disperseth his beams.  
*Brown's V. Err. b. vi.*

O'RIFICE. n. f. [orifice, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or  
perforation.  
The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish  
boy, could find no means to stanch the blood, but was fain  
to have the orifice of the wound stopp'd by men's thumbs,  
succeeding one another for the space of two days. *Bacon.*  
Their mouths  
With hideous orifice gap'd on us wide,  
Portending hollow truce. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
Ætna was bored through the top with a monstrous ori-  
fice. *Addison's Guardian, No. 103.*

O'RIFLAMB. n. f. [probably a corruption of auriflamma, Lat.  
or flamma d'or, Fr. in like manner as orpiment is corrupted.]  
A golden standard. *Ainsf.*

O'RIGAN. n. f. [origan, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjorum.  
I saw her in her proper hue,  
Bathing herself in origan and thyme. *Fairy Queen.*

O'RIGIN. } n. f. [origine, Fr. origo, Lat.]  
O'RIGINAL. } 1. Beginning; first existence.  
The sacred historian only treats of the origins of terrestrial  
animals. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.  
Nature which contains its origin,  
Cannot be border'd certain in itself. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
If any station upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and  
their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the me-  
mory of such an original. *Asterbury.*  
Original of beings! pow'r divine!  
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*  
These great orbs,  
Primitive founts, and origins of light. *Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is tran-  
scribed or translated. In this sense origin is not used.  
Compare this translation with the original, and the three  
first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, and not only  
with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression.  
*Addison's Spectator, No. 229.*

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and  
the operations of our minds within, as the objects of re-  
flection; are the only originals from whence all our ideas take  
their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent.  
They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst  
Against the gods immortal hatred nurs'd;  
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,  
Expressing their original from blood. *Dryden.*

O'RIGINAL. adj. [originel, Fr. *originalis*, Latin.] Primitive;  
pristine; first.  
The original question was, whether God by this law hath  
forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image?  
*Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*  
Had Adam obeyed God, his original perfection, the know-  
ledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have  
continued. *Wake's Prop. for Death.*  
You still, fair mother, in your offspring trace  
The flock of beauty destin'd for the race;  
Kind nature, forming them the pattern took;  
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's original look. *Prior.*

O'RIGINALLY. adv. [from original.]  
1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause.  
A very great difference between a king that holdeth his  
crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it  
originally by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*  
A present blessing upon our fests, is neither originally due  
from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his vera-  
city. *Smallbridge's Sermons.*

2. At first.  
The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendi-  
cular intervals of the strata, was originally, and at the time  
of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata. *Woodw.*

3. As the first author.  
For what originally others writ,  
May be so well diguiss'd and so improv'd,  
That with some justice it may pass for yours. *Roscomm.*

O'RIGINALNESS. n. f. [from original.] The quality or state  
of being original.

O'RIGINARY. adj. [originaire, Fr. from origin.]  
1. Productive; causing existence.  
The production of animals in the originary way, requires  
a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's  
influence. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state.  
Remember I am built of clay, and must  
Resolve to my originary dust. *Sandy's Par. on Job.*

# ORP

TO O'RIGINATE. v. a. [from origin.] To bring into exis-  
tence.

O'RIGINATION. n. f. [originatio, Lat. from originate.] The act  
of bringing into existence; first production.  
The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be  
universal; but the particular methods of that origination ex-  
cogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*  
This crua is propagated by animal parents, to wit, but-  
terflies, after the common origination of all caterpillars. *Ray.*  
Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world,  
and deducing the origination of the universe from mechanical  
principles. *Keil.*

O'RISONS. n. f. [oraison, French: this word is variously ac-  
cented; Shakespeare has the accent both on the first and se-  
cond syllables; Milton and Crashaw on the first, others on  
the second.] A prayer; a supplication.  
Nymph, in thy orisons  
Be all thy sins remember'd. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Alas! your too much love and care of me,  
Are heavy orisons 'gainst this poor wretch. *Shakespeare.*  
He went into St. Paul's church, where he had orisons and  
Te Deum sung. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
My wakeful lay shall knock  
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock  
The early larks thrill orisons, to be  
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crashaw.*  
His daily orisons attract our ears. *Sandys on Job.*  
Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began  
Their orisons, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*  
So went he on with his orisons,  
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones. *Cotton.*  
Here at dead of night  
The hermit oft, mid his orisons, hears  
Aghast the voice of time disparting tow'rs. *Dyer.*

O'RIOP. n. f. [overloop, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Shimm.*  
A small ship of the king's called the Penfie, was assailed by  
the Lyon, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the Penfie  
so applied her shot, that the Lyon's oriop was broken, her  
sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and  
taken. *Hoyward.*

O'ORNAMENT. n. f. [ornamentum, Lat. ornament, Fr.]  
1. Embellishment; decoration.  
So may the outward shows be least themselves;  
The world is still deceiv'd with ornament. *Shakespeare.*  
The Tufcan chief, to me has sent  
Their crown, and every regal ornament. *Dryden.*  
No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the  
notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render  
him, in some degree, an ornament or disgrace to his pro-  
fession. *Rogers, Sermon 9.*

2. Honour; that which confers dignity.  
The persons of different qualities in both sexes, are in-  
deed allowed their different ornaments; but these are by no  
means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction  
than to make a figure. *Addison on Italy.*

O'ORNAMENTAL. adj. [from ornament.] Serving to decoration;  
giving embellishment.  
Some think it most ornamental to wear their bracelets on  
their wrists, others about their ancles. *Brown.*  
If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather  
in the ornamental parts of it, than the essential, what rules  
of morality or respect have I broken, in naming the defects  
that they may hereafter be amended? *Dryden.*  
Even the Heathens have esteem'd this variety not only  
ornamental to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the  
creator. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*  
If no advancement of knowledge can be had from univer-  
sities, the time there spent is lost; every ornamental part of  
education is better taught elsewhere. *Swift on Religion.*

O'ORNAMENTALLY. adv. [from ornamental.] In such a man-  
ner as may confer embellishment.

O'ORNAMENTED. adj. [from ornament.] Embellished; be-  
decked.

O'ORNATE. adj. [ornatus, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.  
What thing of sea or land,  
Female of sex it seems,  
That so bedeck'd, ornate and gay,  
Comes this way sailing. *Milton's Agonistes.*

O'ORNATENESS. n. f. [from ornate.] Finery; state of being  
embellished.

O'ORNATURE. n. f. [ornatus, Lat.] Decoration. *Ainsf.*

O'ORNYSOPIST. n. f. [ὄρνις and ὁπσις.] One who examines  
the flight of birds in order to foretell futurity.

O'ORNITHOLOGY. n. f. [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A discourse on birds.

O'ORPHAN. n. f. [ὄρφανος; orphan, Fr.] A child who has  
lost father or mother, or both.  
Poor orphan in the wide world scattered,  
As budding branch rent from the native tree,  
And thrown forth until it be withered:  
Such is the state of man. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Who can be bound by any solemn vow  
To reave the orphan of his patrimony,  
185

To